THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9563. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1782.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, as Butler or Valet-de-Chambre, CAN dreſs hair in the preſent taſte, underſtands a table and keeping accompts, and is well accuſtomed to travelling, has no objections to going abroad, can be well recommended from his laſt place.

A line addreſſed to D. H. at Mr Rachurn's perfumer, Bridge Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

CHARLES LOW,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dreſſer, firſt flat below Bridge-ſtreet,

BEING juſt arrived from London, where he has ſerved under the beſt Maſters, humbly begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that he cuts and dreſſes hair in the neweſt taſte.—Likewiſe makes the ſublime Toupee, ſo much admired in London for its elegance, lightneſs and eaſe, that a Lady, with or without the aſſiſtance of her maid, may dreſs herſelf.

Makes alſo all ſorts of Cuſhions and Ornamental Hair, in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleaſed to employ him may depend on punctual attendance.

HABERDASHERY AND LINEN WARE-HOUSE
JAMES INGLIS,

Oppoſite the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh,

HAVING juſt returned from London, Mancheſter, &c. where he has purchaſed from the beſt hands a large and general aſſortment of GOODS for the WINTER TRADE, which he is reſolved to ſell in wholeſale and retail, on the ſmalleſt profit.

Great choice of plain Muſlins.
Sprigged, check, and corded ditto.
Rich Tambour ditto Aprons.
Laces and Edgings in great variety, and very cheap.
All kinds of Handkerchiefs.
Shawls and Shawl Flannels.
Linens and Cambrics.
Modes, Sattins, and Perſians.
Black and coloured Straw and Chip Hats.
Bridgeman's and Riding ditto.
Black and coloured Feathers.
Muffs and Fur Linings, &c.
Ribbons and Gauzes.
Manoeos, Durants, and Camblets.

N. B. *A large aſſortment of Printed Cloths of the neweſt patterns, and much below the uſual prices.*

*** Dealers in the country may rely upon meeting with proper encouragement.

MILLINERY WORK done in the neweſt faſhion.

ALEX. STODART, AND CO.
BRIDGE-STREET.

ONE of the Partners being juſt arrived from London, the ſhop is very fully furniſhed with the NEWEST SILKS for the ſeaſon, and every other faſhionable article for ladies and gentlemen's wear.

As the Copartnery judge it neceſſary to clear the Shop of the whole former ſtock of Silks of James Stodart, they have opened for ſale, a great variety of faſhionable figured and plain Silks, at very low prices, for ready money only, which will continue till the whole is ſold off.

SALE OF
HABERDASHERY, TEAS, &c.

THO. CHURNSIDE, Haberdaſher and Tea-Dealer, in Crichton Street, north-eaſt corner of George's Square, returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto received;—and begs leave to acquaint them, That Mrs CHURNSIDE is lately returned from London; where, and at the principal manufacturing towns in England, ſhe has carefully ſelected

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF HABERDASHERY GOODS,

Part of which are juſt now come to hand, and are ſelling on very reaſonable terms.

Among the many articles arrived are the following, viz.

Beſt double taffeties, of various faſhionable colours.
Single ditto, different colours, fit for drudge gowns.
Coloured luteſtrings, tobines, and duespes.
Variety of elegant ſilver tiſſues.
Black luteſtrings and armazeens.
Manchester gowns, and ſtripped Indian gauzes for gowns.
Stripped and painted ginghams.
Rich ſattins, black and coloured, figured and plain.
Slight ſattins of various colours, figured and plain.
Sattin ſhoe ihapes
Rich modes, lining modes, Perſians, and tiffanies.
A great variety of plain, ſtripped, checquered, ſprigged, book, tambour, and cravat muſlins.
Tamboir worked aprons.
Jaconet and book muſlin bordered handkerchiefs.
Cambric muſlin pocket-handkerchiefs, with red borders.
Cambrics and Iriſh linens.
A large aſſortment of black and white gauzes, among which are variety of Picquets, Cyprus, French, and Lino nets, lawn gauze, crape gauze, inele ſtripe, ſpotted, and checquered gauzes.
Black and white ſuffice gauzes, lappets, and trimmings, &c.
5-4th and 4-4th checquered, 4-4th plain, lawn club ſpot.
Lino and ſuffice gauze handkerchiefs.
7-4th checquered perlin, ſtripped, and twick'd lawn gauze aprons.
Plain and ſpotted French linongs, and linong handkerchiefs.
Patent nets.
Plain, ſpotted, ſtripped, checquered and ſewed Scots lawns, and bordered lawn handkerchiefs.
Indian mantle, and handkerchief ſhawls.
A variety of printed muſlin ditto.
A variety of dark and light chintz patches.
A large aſſortment of printed cottons, from 7 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 4 d. per yard.
A great quantity of callico wrapper.
A variety India tweels, and corded Demitties.
Marſeill'd and mock quilting, with and without borders.
Strip'd Manchester muſlinets, with and without borders.
Sheeting and dowlas.
Indian nankeens.
Black, white, and coloured tabinets and poplins.
Black and coloured bombazeens.
Fine black & white Italian crapes.
Bordering for gowns and petticoats, and narrow trimmings.
Superfine black Pompadour, blue and ſcarlet ladies cloth for riding habits.
Superfine faſhionable printed Paoli for riding habits.
Blue and white and beaver and white ſtrip'd flannels, for gentlemen's winter veſts.
Silk and worſted ſtocking-pieces for veſts.
Quilted ſattin and durant petticoats.
Random ſpun ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings.
A variety of ſilk, cotton, & thread ſtockings, for ladies and gentlemen.
Gentlemen's beaver and lead ſpun ſilk gloves.
Ladies kid gloves.
Black laces, joining laces, thread edgings, and lace ruffles.
An elegant aſſortment of Italian gumflowers.
A great aſſortment of black and coloured ribbons, among which there are variety of the neweſt faſhioned colours and figures.
Black and white love ribbons.
A variety of elegant and faſhionable black, white, and coloured plume, parraches, flat and fox-tail oſtrich feathers, for ladies riding hats and dreſs-caps.
Watch-ſtrings and fans.
Variety of black Barcelona and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs.
Printed linen pocket ditto.
Sattinets, durants, and calimancoes.
Ladies ſilk ſtay laces.
Ladies hair-pins, hat-pins, common pins, and needles.
A quantity of beſt Caſtile ſoap.

He has on hand a large quantity of the very beſt BLACK and GREEN TEAS, at very moderate prices.

N. B. As T. CHURNSIDE intends in future to ſell for ready money only, he is reſolved to deal on very ſmall profits.

Lord NORTH's SPEECH *on the Addreſs to his* MAJESTY.

Lord *North*, in a ſhort exordium, apologized for his riſing to make a few obſervations on what had fallen in the courſe of the day's debate, as well as upon the Speech and the Addreſs. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant not to find fault with the Speech, to object to the Addreſs, nor to propoſe any amendment; on the contrary, that any amendment that might have been propoſed muſt have been very important, indeed, to have met with his concurrence and ſupport; and that, becauſe, conſidering the purport of the Speech, to convey an information to Parliament, that his Majeſty was engaged in a treaty for peace, already far advanced, but that nevertheleſs, in caſe of France's making any improper, unjuſt, or unreaſonable demands of conceſſion from Great Britain, it was his royal intention, with their aſſiſtance, to carry on the war in the moſt vigorous manner, he thought it a matter of conſequence, and infinitely ſuperior to every other conſideration, for that Houſe to go to the feet of the Throne unanimouſly with an addreſs, profeſſing, in the moſt explicit terms, their zeal for the honour of his Majeſty, for the dignity of his Crown, and the juſt rights of his people, and declaring, without reſerve, their readineſs to ſupport his Majeſty with their lives and fortunes in the proſecution of the war, unleſs ſuch a ſafe and honourable peace could be obtained, as this country had an undoubted right to expect, under the circumſtances in which ſhe then ſtood. That his Majeſty's Miniſters had proceeded ſome length in a negociation for peace, was a matter, which, in a general point of view, gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, his Lordſhip ſaid, he had no ſcruple to acknowledge; peace, he knew enough of the affairs of the country to be aware, was a matter earneſtly to be ſought after, and well worth attainment; as far, therefore, as his Majeſty's Miniſters turned their attention towards an object of ſo much importance, without meaning to court their favour, he aſſured them they ſhould have his ſupport; and he thought every man, who really wiſhed well to his country, ought, at ſuch a criſis, to do his utmoſt to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, to forward their efforts, and to render their aims effectual. In the moment, however, that a ſpeedy peace was, and muſt be the general wiſh of that Houſe, he begged leave to remind them that we were in a ſtate of actual war, and that every proceeding in Parliament, however directed towards the furtherance of a treaty of pacification, ought to be grounded on the circumſtance of our being yet at war, ſince the only probable means of bringing that war to a ſafe, a happy, and an honourable iſſue, was to aſſure his Majeſty, and by that aſſurance to convince the world, that the Parliament of Great Britain were determined to ſtand by their Sovereign, and ſupport him at all hazards, ſooner than accede to any terms of pacification that were in the leaſt degree diſgraceful or diſhonourable. With regard to the proviſional articles that had been agreed upon with America, his Lordſhip ſaid, the matter did not appear to him altogether in the ſame point of view, in which it was evident it had ſtruck others. It put us not into any preciſe ſituation, either of war or peace, which to him was neither very agreeable, nor very auſpicious.

An honourable gentleman, who had ſpoken early in the debate, had ſaid, that the acceding to the proviſional terms took America off our hands, and left us but three powers, France, Spain, and Holland to contend with. He wiſhed ſincerely that ſuch might prove to be the fact; but he could not regard it as extremely probable. Impoſſible as it was for him to enter upon a diſcuſſion of terms, with the nature and extent of which his Majeſty's Miniſters had not acquainted the Houſe, he could not argue in what manner America could be conſidered as no longer engaged in a war with us, when ſhe had declared, ſhe could make no definitive peace, till France had agreed upon the terms; he was in hopes his Majeſty's Miniſters had proceeded with a treaty for a general peace; as that was not the caſe, he feared this country had tied herſelf down to make a conceſſion of conſiderable importance, whenever the war ſhould be brought to a concluſion, without having any equivalent conceſſion on the part of any other of the belligerent powers with whom Great Britain was engaged in hoſtilities. A matter far different in his idea from the deſcription given it, by the honourable gentleman to whom he had alluded, who had called the acknowledgment of the independence of America *a matter little ſhort of a preſent peace with America*. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the honourable Gentleman had complained of the Addreſs for the perſonal reluctance which it ſpoke in his Majeſty, on account of his avowal of the Independence of America, and another honourable Gentleman behind him, had ſaid that monarch muſt have been very extraordinarily formed, who could at once have forgotten his heirs and his family, and parted with ſo capital a portion of his empire without compunction and ſorrow. He ſaw the matter, his Lordſhip proteſted, in a light extremely different from that in which had ſtruck both theſe gentlemen. He agreed not by any means with the conſtruction put upon the part of the addreſs in queſtion, by the firſt gentleman who had noticed it; America was not only one of the brighteſt and moſt ſplendid jewels in his Majeſty's crown, but a poſſeſſion the moſt important, the moſt uſeful, and the moſt beneficial of any belonging to Great Britain. His Majeſty, therefore, could never think of agreeing to the diſmemberment of ſo conſiderable and ſo valuable a part of his dominions, but with the deepeſt regret and the ſincereſt ſorrow; nor was that ſorrow, as the honourable Gentleman behind him had conceived, excited by any perſonal or family feelings, though no man living had a more fatherly affection for his children, a truer love of his family, or more of the pureſt ſpirit of humanity about him, than the Sovereign of theſe realms, nor had any man greater reaſon to rejoice in his domeſtic happineſs; but his Majeſty's ſorrow, he was perſuaded, ſprung from a nobler and more diſintereſted ſource. His Majeſty felt like a *Patriot King*,—he felt for his people! he regretted the loſs of America as the loſs of his ſubjects, and, without the ſmalleſt concern for his own perſonal mortification, his feelings were actuated ſolely by a regard for their intereſts, and a regret for the ſevere misfortune his people had ſuffered by ſo capital a calamity! Conſidering his Majeſty's ſorrow in that point of view, and in no other, his Lordſhip contended, could it be juſtly conſidered, it was conſonant with the general tenor of his Majeſty's conduct, which had been uniformly parental to his people, and tender to all their diſtreſſes. Before he left the ſituation which he had for ſome time had the honour to hold in his Majeſty's councils, he had not, he owned, thought he ſhould be able to bring the war to a concluſion, without giving up the independence of America, but he had always regarded the conceſſion of it in a very different light, from that in which had been deſcribed by the honourable Gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs. The honourable Gentleman had declared, that this country gave up nothing, when they conceded the independence of America, but what America was already in poſſeſſion of, and had obtained by the power of their arms. He, for his part, thought the ſolemn avowal of that independence on the part of Great Britain, a very melancholy, a very ſerious, and a very important matter; and he hoped when the time came, that the proviſional terms, upon which it had been conceded, were laid before Parliament, it would appear that Adminiſtration had taken care to mark out proper boundaries, agreed upon between Great Britain and America, ſo that this country might derive ſome advantages from her remaining poſſeſſions on the American continent. Charlestown, Savannah, and New York, he took it for granted, were already evacuated; care ought therefore to be taken to prevent the American army from turning its force upon Canada; and if we had tied ourſelves down to certain terms tending towards a peace with America, he hoped ſomething had been done to prevent our having granted more than we obtained, or given away what we ſhould find we ought not to have parted with. With regard to the enormous ſize of the national debt, undoubtedly it was an object worthy of attention, and the ſooner it was leſſened the better; but no debt, no diſtreſſes ought to induce us to accede to a peace, the terms of which were unreaſonable or improper in our preſent ſituation. It had, he knew, been hinted, that France had made exorbitant and unjuſt demands. In negociating peace, it behoved Miniſters not merely to look at our own diſtreſſes; they ought to examine and compare the reſpective ſituations of each country, and from a view of the whole, and a well-digeſted balance of the ſtate of each, to form the grounds of treaty. The ſucceſs of the laſt campaign had been great and glorious; it was now evident we were nearly, if not quite upon a footing with the enemy at ſea every where. Without entering minutely into the diſcuſſion of the conduct of the noble Lord lately ſent into the Mediterranean, conſidering the ſpirit and bravery of the French and Spaniſh officers and men, it was evident that the Spaniſh ſhips had ſome internal weakneſs or defect, or a ſuperior force of ſuch enemies would never have avoided battle with one that was inferior. Spain, every body knew, was driven to the laſt extremity to raiſe ſupplies. America had no money; ſhe had tried the paper ſcheme till it had died away, and proved of no avail: ſhe had at laſt been driven to the only probable reſource, and attempted to raiſe money by taxes; that attempt had wholly failed, and France was herſelf greatly diſtreſſed indeed. Holland had proved an inconſiderable enemy, nor was Holland likely to do us much ſerious miſchief. All theſe circumſtances, therefore, were matters to be taken into the conſideration of our Miniſters, and they were to aſk themſelves, had France a right to be unreaſonable, or was a power, on whom all the expence of continuing the war muſt reſt, if it were continued, to be gratified with terms ſhe had no right whatever to demand, and ſuch as were neither neceſſary nor honourable in us to concede? With reſpect to Gibraltar, he was not one of thoſe who thought it beyond all price. There certainly might be a bargain made worth its value, but there would be infinite difficulty in aſcertaining an equivalent. It was of more value to Spain than to us, and if ſold, it ought to be well paid for. It had been proved to be impregnable. In that quality, therefore, nothing that could be given in exchange would be found equal to it. It was confeſſedly the firſt object of the King of Spain, who would ſcarcely think any thing too much for its purchaſe. If it was to come to market, therefore, theſe facts ſhould be regarded, and never loſt ſight of. We ſhould recollect alſo how we ſtood on the ſcore of loſs and acquiſition by the war. France had taken ſome of our iſlands, and we had got the whole of the Newfoundland fiſhery, and the iſland of St Lucia; an iſland, in the eyes of France, of more importance than all the reſt of the Weſt Indies put together. He did not imagine his Lordſhip ſaid that France would make peace on the terms of *uti poſſidetis*, but he inſiſted upon it, that after a ſucceſsful campaign, and after obtaining greater advantages, than we had gained the whole war, we ought not to give way to any unreaſonable demand whatever. An honourable gentleman, his Lordſhip obſerved, had talked very triumphantly of the fine ſtate of our navy, and the vigorous exertions of the preſent naval adminiſtration, to which alone he imputed ſo fortunate a circumſtance He begged leave to remind the Houſe, that the 12th of April was the day on which Lord Rodney gained the moſt glorious victory that had crowned our naval arms this war. That his fleet was ſuperior to the enemy; that he took eight of their ihips; that nine had ſince been ſent home to Europe to be repaired; that twelve more were in Boſton Bay repairing: ſo that we were ſtill greatly ſuperior to the enemy in the Weſt Indies. Nearly about the 12th of April, the Hon. Gentleman was employing his oratory in ſtating to that Houſe the deplorable and wretched condition of our navy; that he had now ſaid his deſcription of its bad ſtate at the time fell far ſhort of what he felt it to be, but that it was at this moment in a moſt glorious condition. Ships, his Lordſhip obſerved, could not ſpring up like muſhrooms under our feet. If therefore the navy was ſo bad in April, and in ſo excellent a condition now, it muſt be owing to the quantity of ſtores and preparations got ready for the campaign of the paſt ſummer by his noble friend, lately at the head of the Admiralty, of whoſe abilities, aſſiduity, and zeal for the ſervice he had long been convinced. He might now therefore ſay to the preſent naval Alexander, "Your ſuc-
"ceſſes have been glorious and triumphant, but you conquered
"with the forces of Philip." His Lordſhip dwelt for ſome

time on the mode of settling terms with America, and strenuously insisted upon it, that it behoved the gratitude, the generosity, and the charity of this country to take care that an adequate provision was made for the safety and property of those persons, who, from motives of loyalty to the person of his Majesty, and for motives of regard to this country, had set their all at stake to support government in the war, and to assist Great Britain in her endeavours to recover America. He gave Ministers also his opinion, in terms of great energy, upon the conduct that ought to be held in negociating a peace with France at this crisis. He observed, it had been suggested that some difficulties had arisen in consequence of certain suspicions entertained of the sincerity of a noble Earl high in office. If the fact were so, if the treaty were managed with proper spirit, it could be of no consequence. He advised Ministers to act with firmness and spirit; he bad them say to the Commissioners of France, "Talk not to us of this or that individual; we treat for the British nation. However we may have our internal struggles for power, and our differences upon speculative points with regard to regulations of reform at home, we are agreed as ONE *man* with regard to you; and we treat with you on that ground, and on that ground only." His Lordship added, that he himself, and he hoped, situated as we now were, every man considered a domestic opponent, however violent, however severe, however formidable, as his bosom friend, in comparison with the man, be he either Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutchman, or even American, who drew his sword against this country. That till that sword was sheathed, he should hold that man his bitterest foe, and treat him accordingly. That it was by such conduct only we could reasonably hope for a peace, at once safe, lasting, and honourable. He hoped therefore Ministers would listen to no extravagant demands of cession and sacrifice, declaring, that though after a war, that had been on the whole unfortunate and calamitous, we could not expect to make as good a peace as we had a right to insist on, at the end of a war replete with glorious successes; that nevertheless, armed as we now were, we had every thing to look for from the valour and skill of our admirals and captains, and the bravery and zeal of our sailors and soldiers; and therefore were under no necessity of making mean and disgraceful concessions. His Lordship also made several remarks on different passages of the Speech and Address; and declared that he had never considered avowing the indepence of America as a thing good for England, though he was of opinion, that after parliament had ordered it to be conceded, a Minister was bound to grant it. On this ground he justified the Earl of Shelburne, declaring that he had not set the sun of Great Britain, but that parliament had been the magician and the wizard that had conjured it down. His Lordship also noticed what Mr Fox had said respecting his ideas of the legality of subscribing sums for the use of government. He quoted Lord Hardwick, to prove that that great lawyer had decisively declared it was perfectly legal: his Lordship added, that he had ever thought so; but at the same time he agreed, that the expenditure ought to be accounted for to that House, as much as the expenditure of any other public money. He laughed at the idea of calling it *ship money*, and shewed that what had been formerly so termed was not illegal because of its application to the building of ships, but because it had been forced from the subject by the Privy Council without the consent and concurrence of that House. He explained also the nature of what had been falsely termed *Benevolences*; but declared, that voluntary gifts to Government, such as one he had heard mentioned, though from its size it might remain unexampled in a century, did the donor the highest honour, and might be productive of the best consequences, as all public subscriptions of individuals ever were. To prove this, his Lordship instanced the case of France, after the treaty of Gertruyedenberg, and said, it might happen that the government of this country, in consequence of extraordinary calamity and ill success, should find itself obliged to apply to the people; in which case, the liberal subscription of the higher gentry would operate most beneficially, by causing the poorer ranks of the people to bear with cheerfulness the burthens necessarily imposed upon them. For these reasons, his Lordship said he hoped that no notions of refined speculation upon the constitutionality of the practice would be dwelt and reasoned upon, since it could answer no good end, but might damp that noble spirit of generous and hearty support of Government, which, by shewing that the people were zealous in the cause of their country, was the best means of convincing our enemies of the little ground there was for them to hope by perseverance to drive us into humiliation and despondency.

After descanting on these, and a great variety of other important particulars, with infinite clearness, and more than even *his* ordinary share of ability, his Lordship desired that, in not opposing the Address, he might not be hereafter deemed liable to the charge of having, by his assent that day, precluded himself from objecting to the particulars of the provisional terms with America, should they, when laid before the House, appear to him objectionable; and having enforced this desire in such an explicit manner as rendered it impossible for him to be misunderstood, his Lordship concluded with again earnestly recommending that House to be unanimous on the present occasion, in order to convince our enemies that nothing but an honourable peace should prevent a vigorous continuance of the war on the part of Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the* LORDS *Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the Throne.

It is with the sincerest gratitude we acknowledge the sacrifice which your Majesty has been graciously and affectionately pleased to make to the wishes and opinions of your people, fully convinced that your Majesty's own conduct has always been actuated by a similar disposition; we acknowledge likewise your Majesty's constant care and attention to the true interests of your people, and the critical state of public affairs since the last Sessions of Parliament; and, in a particular manner, for your Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct your measures towards promoting a cordial reconciliation between Great Britain and America.

Permit us, Sir, to express our great satisfaction that your Majesty, in the exercise of the powers which were vested in you, has laid the foundation of a peace with that country, and that you have actually agreed upon articles, to take effect when the terms with the Court of France shall be finally settled; thereby affording to your people a reasonable expectation of being delivered from the burdens of a most expensive war, as well as to unite our hopes with your Majesty's, that religion, language, interests, and affection, may yet be the means of effecting a permanent union between the two countries: to obtain which purpose, so highly laudable, our earnest endeavours shall not be wanting.

Your Majesty may be assured, we are sensible of the important advantages resulting from the successful exertions of your Majesty's fleets, owing to the skill and bravery of your officers, and those serving under them, in protecting your distant colonies and settlements, as well as the great branches of our trade; and that we are impressed with a due sense of what is owing to the spirit and good conduct of your Majesty's Governor and garrison of Gibraltar.

We set a just value on the continuance of our domestic tranquillity, and shall always reflect with peculiar satisfaction on the signal instances of public spirit called forth by the occasion.

We learn, with great joy, that a considerable progress is made in the negociations for a general peace, at a moment so suitable to your Majesty's dignity; and we cannot omit to acknowledge the paternal regard your Majesty has shewn for the lives and fortunes of your brave and gallant subjects.

We return your Majesty our hearty thanks for your gracious promise, to communicate to us the terms with the several belligerent powers as soon as they are concluded; and we give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that if any unforeseen change in the dispositions of those powers should disappoint your Majesty's confident expectations of peace, we will most cheerfully exert our utmost endeavours to assist your Majesty in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

We will not omit, on our parts, to apply ourselves, with the most unremitting attention, to the several important points which your Majesty has been pleased to mention, and to consider of the most effectual means for remedying the evils which may be apprehended from the present scarcity of corn; and for preventing, as far as possible, the crimes of theft and robbery, which have lately prevailed to a very alarming height.

We beg leave to express our satisfaction at the measures which have been adopted with respect to Ireland, for securing its rights and commerce, which, we trust, will have the effect of insuring that harmony which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms; and we do assure your Majesty, we shall be ready to direct our attention to a revision of our whole trading system, guided by the same liberal principles which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recommend.

We are deeply impressed with a sense of the important subject which the state of our national concerns in the East-Indies offers for our most serious deliberation; and your Majesty may be persuaded, we have a due impression of your royal goodness, in thus extending your anxious regard to the good government of the distant territories in Asia, and to the welfare and happiness of the people there: We will, in return, shew ourselves zealous to answer your Majesty's gracious expectations, by assisting to frame some fundamental laws, which may make their connection with Great Britain a blessing to India, and may give to other nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire confidence, in the probity, justice, and good order of the British Government.

Allow us to express, in the most fervent and grateful manner, our warmest gratitude for your Majesty's gracious assurances that you will make the general good, and the true spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of your Majesty's conduct, and that you will, on all occasions, advance and reward merit in every profession.

Your Majesty may rely with the utmost confidence, that every measure will be adopted on our part, to secure the full advantages of a government conducted on such principles.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

MY LORDS,

"THIS very affectionate and loyal Address affords me the highest satisfaction.

"Your approbation of the foundation I have laid for a peace between Great Britain and America, and of the measures I have taken towards a general pacification, as well as the earnest zeal which you have so unanimously expressed for carrying on the war with vigour, if the negociations should unexpectedly break off, must be attended with the best effects, both at home and abroad.

"Your affectionate acknowledgment of my constant disposition to make my own conduct conformable to the wishes and opinion of my people, touches me most sensibly.

"Upon that principle, I can never regret the sacrifice I make of every consideration of my own.

"I accept, with pleasure, your assurances of support to a government conducted on principles equally agreeable to my own honour, and the public good.

ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *to his* MAJESTY.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"We beg leave to acknowledge, with sincere and hearty thanks, your Majesty's royal care and attention to the important and critical state of public affairs since the last session, and particularly for having been graciously pleased to direct your measures to promote a cordial reconciliation between Great Britain and America.

"Permit us to express to your Majesty our satisfaction that your Majesty, in the exercise of the powers which were vested in your Majesty, has laid the foundation of a peace with that country, and has actually agreed upon articles to be concluded whenever terms are finally settled with the Court of France. We most ardently wish, that religion, language, interests, and affection, may yet prove the bond of permanent union between the two countries.

"We are impressed with a due sense of the advantages resulting from the safety of the great branches of our trade, and of the happy success which we owe to the spirit of your Majesty's fleet: And we reflect with peculiar pleasure on the uninterrupted continuance of our domestic tranquility, and the signal instances of public spirit which the situation of the country has called forth.

"We rejoice to learn that advances have been made towards a general pacification, at a moment so suitable to your Majesty's dignity, and to your gracious and parental regard to the lives of your Majesty's brave and gallant subjects.

"We desire to thank your Majesty for having promised to acquaint us as soon as the terms are concluded; and to assure your Majesty of our resolution to take every measure to second the most vigorous efforts in the further prosecution of the war, if any unforeseen change in the dispositions of the belligerent powers should frustrate your Majesty's confident expectations of peace.

"We are anxious to offer the warmest return of gratitude to your Majesty, for your gracious disposition to diminish the burdens of your people; and to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will, as they ought, most zealously co-operate in such measures as may be necessary to give stability to regulations for that purpose. We will cheerfully provide for the deficiency of the sum granted last year for the discharge of the debt on your Majesty's civil list.

"We will apply ourselves, with the most serious attention, to the many important points which your Majesty is pleased to recommend to our consideration: We will do every thing in our power to remedy the evils which may be apprehended from the general scarcity of corn; to put a stop to the alarming excess of theft and robbery, and the causes from which those crimes originate; and, to lay the foundation of a gradual redemption of the public debt, by a fixed course of payment.

"We recollect, with great satisfaction, those liberal measures adopted with regard to the rights and commerce of Ireland, which will, we trust, insure the harmony which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. And we shall be ready to consider of such a general revision of our trading system as may, in the present circumstances, be wise and expedient.

"We are truly sensible of the necessity of framing such regulations as are adapted to the situation of our affairs in the East-Indies. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it will be our great object, in all our deliberations, to manifest that temper and those principles which your Majesty is pleased to inculcate, and which are required of us by the duty we owe to your Majesty, to our constituents, and to ourselves."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, Dec.* 9.

The Speaker reported to the House his Majesty's answer to their Address of Saturday.

Took into consideration the motion made on Saturday last, for granting a supply to his Majesty, and came to a resolution that a supply be granted.

From the London Papers, Dec. 10.

Brest, Nov. 26. Yesterday ten ships of the line, under the command of M. de Barras, and carrying 7000 regular troops, sailed from this road for Cadiz.

Utrecht, Dec. 2. The States of Groningen and Ommelande, following the example of several other States of the Republic, have just sent a letter, couched in very strong terms, to the Prince Stadtholder, touching the reported impossibility of our sending the ten ships of the line to Brest, as required by the court of France.

Utrecht, Dec. 2. All the officers of the Scotch brigade are, on pain of being broke, not only to take the oath of the Council of State, and that to the province and city to which they are sent, but one of the following tenor, viz.

"I declare and swear, that during all the time of that service which binds me to the United Provinces, and so long as I shall not have obtained my legal dismission, that I will not acknowledge any one out of these Provinces as my Sovereign, and I do not think myself obliged to respect or observe, any order or command but those of their High Mightinesses, as is more amply explained in the general oath I have taken, promising and swearing, as I do by these presents, to be faithful and attached to their said High Mightinesses to be Lords of the Province in whose employ I am, and to the Magistrates of the cities or towns where I may be garrisoned, and to serve honestly and truly under the orders of the Captain-General of these Provinces, and their said High Mightinesses the States-General, and particularly to respect and obey his Highness and the other chiefs and commanders, which are or may be set over me."

The above three regiments, when they are new cloathed, are to wear the uniform of these Provinces; in the mean time they are not to carry the arms of the enemy any longer in their colours, nor to beat their march; they are to receive the word of command in Dutch, and their officers are to wear orange-coloured sashes, and are to carry the same sort of spontoons as the officers of other Dutch regiments.

LONDON.

Last night a courier arrived from Paris, with the conditional preliminaries of peace, signed by his Britannic Majesty's ministers, and those of America and the house of Bourbon; which preliminaries are now before his Majesty's council for their consideration. *Gen. Even. Post.*

It is expected that the preliminaries for a general peace will be laid before Parliament in a few days; and, if we may believe the common report, the terms are unfavourable to Great-Britain. *Ibid.*

From the debates upon the first day of the meeting of Parliament, we have reason to conclude, that if the terms for a general peace are very degrading to this country, Parliament will not sanctify them, and the consequence must be, a new Parliament, or the total annihilation of the present ministry. *Ibid.*

It is confidently reported, that, in case of a change of the ministry, a coalition between Lord North and Mr Fox will take place! and it is said Mr Fox has declared he is ready to serve with his Lordship, rather than consent to a peace inconsistent with the honour and interest of Great-Britain. *Ibid.*

Yesterday a report prevailed, that the preliminaries of peace were absolutely arrived, in consequence of which there was a considerable advance in the stocks; however, upon enquiry, we learn that no such intelligence has been received; but it is true that a messenger arrived late on Sunday evening at the Secretary of State's office from France, which occasioned a Cabinet Council to be immediately held. *Bng. Chron.*

This and the ensuing week will be the warmest this Sessions in the House of Commons, as it is said most of the business hinted in the Speech will be entered into.

On Saturday morning Commodore Elliot weighed anchor, and put to sea from Spithead, with the Romney, Ariadne, and Anson, under his command. His orders are to cruize off Ushant with the two first-mentioned ships, to watch the motions of the French fleet, now in Brest water. The Anson will proceed to St Lucia, when she separates from the Commodore.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 16,831 was drawn a prize of 500 l.
No. 28,902, 20,026, 22,095, 33,377, prize of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each
No. 33,232, 39,061.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 28,902, 37,167, 03[illegible], were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 26,736, 8090, 17,162, 37,585, 38,199, 22,216, 24,013, 3214, 9815, 18,159, 14,821.

INTELLIGENCE from LLOYD's, *Dec.* 10.

The Fly, Vernon, Roebuck, Harding; and Old England, Hughes, from Liverpool, were well at Old Calabar the middle of August; and the Lark, Backhouse, from ditto, was well at Bonny at same time.

Deal, 7. His Majesty's sloop Flying Fish, with a small cutter, ran on shore near Calais, both of which were taken by the French, and carried into Calais; the crew of the former were made prisoners, those of the latter escaped in their boat.

The Adventure, Hill, a transport, was run down by the Augusta, Stewart, off Portland, the 1st instant.

The John and Mary, Brown, from Exeter to London, was taken the 29th ult. off Pool, by a French lugger privateer.

The Newfoundland fleet arrived at Oporto the 10th ult.

Bristol, 5. The Pearl, Richards, from Quebec, arrived at Ilfracomb; on the 22d ult. took the Colombe, bound from Cape Francois to Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, and parted with her in sight of Lundy Island on the 30th, wind blowing fresh at E. N. E.

The Alexander, Smith, from Plymouth to Africa, was taken by a French frigate, and carried into Brest.

The Stag, Butler, from Liverpool, arrived at Africa, on her passage took and carried in with her a prize, from Barcelona to Buenos Ayres, valued at 8000 l.

The Caroline, White, from Liverpool to Africa, is taken and carried into France.

The Swert, Oakio, from Petersburg to London, is lost near Aspa.

EDINBURGH

Extract of a letter from London, December 10.

"The order of the day being read, Mr *Rolle* arose, and begged to know, merely for information, whether it was intended by his Majesty's Ministers to move for an address of thanks from that House to General Elliot and his soldiers, for his gallant defence of Gibraltar; and also to Admiral Howe and his seamen, for the relief which they so opportunely afforded to that garrison. He only just asked the question, to know if it was the intention of either of his Majesty's Ministers to bring forward such a motion.

"Mr Secretary *Townshend* arose, and begged leave to inform the honourable gentleman, that he understood the gracious manner in which his Majesty had taken notice of both these gallant atchievements, together with its being echoed again in the address, was meant as every compliment that was or could be desired by those gallant and respectable characters. Notwithstanding no person whatever could hold them in greater estimation than he did, yet he thought every other address would be superfluous. Indeed, as far as he could speak with regard to the desires of these gallant officers themselves, he thought an address of that House was what they neither wished nor expected. However, he did not mean to speak on this subject with certitude; for he had no means of knowing the precise sentiments of General Elliot; but if he might guess from what he had understood with respect to Admiral Howe, he thought they looked upon themselves sufficiently rewarded, in having their actions receive that royal approbation which had been so deservedly and liberally paid them in his Majesty's speech. For, were the thanks of that House to be moved, he thought a debate upon the question would most naturally arise, in which some invidious observations might be made, that might be very disagreeable to the delicate feelings of men so eminently and deservedly approved by every liberal and grateful heart. So that were he to speak as far as his knowledge, at least he meant for his own part, he neither could, nor would, positively answer for the rest of his Majesty's servants, with whom he had the honour of acting. But were he to speak from opinion, he believed it was not the intention of any of his Majesty's Ministers to move for any other address of thanks than what had already been given in the speech, and the address of both Houses of Parliament.

"Mr *Rolle* was going to reply, but was interrupted by the Speaker, who informed him it was out of order to reply any more. He had asked a question, which had been explicitly answered.

"Mr *Burke* began to vindicate the Honourable Gentleman, when he was prevented by

The *Speaker*, who rose to explain the point of order. He told the House, that it was entering into a discussion of a subject when it was merely a preliminary question which had been asked, and had been fully and completely answered; so that, if any thing more was to be said on the subject, it should be reserved for discussion when it was brought before the House as a matter of debate.

Mr *Rolle*, arose again just to give notice, that since he understood that neither of his Majesty's Ministers meant to move any particular address of Parliament, he should take the opportunity of moving for such an address; for he conceived it indispensible from that duty which he owed his country, the grateful reward of merit and services so distinguished.

BURKE's BILL.

Mr *Burke* arose again, and begged to call the attention of the House to a subject, which he had, in the month of February 1780, proposed for their consideration. It had, then, met with their general concurrence, so far as to call upon him to see it executed in its greatest extent. Indeed, he had been deputed by them to make such inquiries, and to possess himself of such accounts as might be necessary for the information of the House before they could be adopted: but before he proceeded further, he requested the particulars of the bill might be read, which he had the honour of moving to the House on the 17th of February 1781.

The Clerk then read to the following purport:

That an account be taken of his Majesty's forests, &c. and a proper valuation and sale be made for the purpose of having applied for the additional strength and increase of his royal navy.

That the separate governments, County Palatine of Chester, Dutchy of Lancaster, be abolished, and joined under the general government of the Crown, in order to prevent *partialities* which have arisen from these separate species of government.

Mr *Burke* then said, that in order to give the gentlemen in office every opportunity to possess themselves of any information might see necessary to object to what he had to propose to the House, he should only consider this as a notice; not that he supposed they could have any material objection to those were formerly known to have been the most strenuous supporters of the bill, when it had the honour of receiving the sanction of the House.

"Chancellor *of the Exchequer* arose, and said, he begged the attention of the House to one circumstance, which was, that it was evident from the speech lately read to them, that his Majesty's ministers meant to do every thing which the Honourable Gentleman could mean by renewing this bill. Although his Majesty's ministers might have given it their support in the first stage,—yet it must be remembered, that they were then in a different situation. Therefore, if they opposed now, it must be only considered to arise from their relative situation; for he thought they would be obliged not to commence the renewal of a bill by another person, which already was in their desire and contemplation fully and adequately to adopt. He therefore hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not attempt to run a race with the intentions of his Majesty's ministers in this instance; and he trusted that he would stand excused if he did not accept of this as a notice of the Hon. Gentleman's intention of bringing forward again such a bill.

"Mr *Burke* rose in reply, and said, that it was not he who was running the race against the ministry. They were running themselves against *him*, who had already won the plate. By *plate*, he meant the approbation of the House. However, as he had been desired so particularly by the House, to possess himself of every information he could, he had done so—and therefore he could not in honour, respect—nay, even in common decency, but pursue what he had been so particularly deputed to perform: So that he must inform the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he certainly would renew his motion—and begged he would receive this intimation as the only notice he should give, before he brought every particular before their consideration.

"The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had a few words in reply, when the House broke up at five, and adjourned until to-morrow."

On the 5th current, was married at Inverness, Duncan Munro, Esq; of Culcairn, to Miss Jean Kirk, of said place.

David Melvill, Esq; son of the late Hon. James Melvill of Balgarvie, died at his house at Swanes on Thursday the 12th instant.

The Right Hon. Margaret Lady Dowager Blantyre died at Lennoxlove on Friday the 13th instant, in the 85th year of her age.

Charles Henry Haldane, only son of George Haldane, Esq; of Gleneagles, died at Gleneagles, on the 10th curt.

On Tuesday last, died at Glasgow, Alexander Spiers, Esq; of Elderslie, merchant in that city, universally regretted.

The same day, died Mr Robert Rainey merchant there.

We hear with pleasure, that the Lord President of the Court of Session has imported a very considerable quantity of different kinds of grain, with which he is to supply the wants of his own tenants at prime cost, and what remains is to be made into meal for the use of the poor at a low price. An example well worthy of imitation.

On the 3d inst. the Stirling Banking Company made an offer to the Town Council of that burgh, of one thousand pounds Sterling, free of interest for six months, to purchase meal for behoof of the poor of the town. Of this generous offer the Council accepted, and are buying meal for the above purpose.

We are likewise happy to learn, from good authority, that the Heritors of Corstorphine having met on Wednesday last, and taken into consideration the state of the parish in this season of scarcity and dearth, were unanimously of opinion, that 200 bolls of imported oats should be immediately purchased for two months provision, at a reduced price, to necessitous families, and gave commission accordingly: A resolution which does great honour to these Gentlemen, and is highly worthy of imitation.

Near 1250 l. is already subscribed by the principal inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, for purchasing bread, and selling the same to the poor at a reduced price. A similar subscription is opened at Hallifax, for the purchasing of flour, and selling it to the necessitous at fourpence per stone under the market price. Examples, at this season of scarcity, worthy the imitation of other places.

It is with pleasure we acquaint the Public, that, a few days since, on opening the boxes belonging to the Charity Workhouse of this city, there were found two guineas, and at another time one guinea, deposited by some well-disposed persons.

We hear, the Comedy of the School for Wives, which is not less remarkable for its moral tendency than wisdom and pleasantry of incident, is preparing for representation at the Theatre in Glasgow, and will be performed in the course of a few days. Mr Woods's interlude of the Volunteers, which was so favourably received when performed in this city, is to be added to it; and the Farce of the Maid of the Oaks, so much distinguished last season by the uncommon approbation and applause of the most brilliant audiences, is to make up the entertainment, which Mr Woods is to offer to the Public on his Benefit Night.

The Diligence, Comb, is arrived at Borrowstounness, from Riga. She left that place the 27th ult. and was the last ship in the Bay, except a small sloop, the Margaret, Millar, of Cyrtos.

The Mercury, Lusk, from Clyde, is arrived at Tortola.

The Nancy, Muir, from Clyde, is arrived at Antigua.

The Dolly, Tweed, from New York, is arrived at Portsmouth.

The Anna Maria, Carr, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Oporto.

THE MANAGERS OF THE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE of this City gratefully acknowledge the generous donation of 76 l. Sterling, from the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the CALEDONIAN HUNT, and have ordered this to be recorded with the other donations in the Great Hall.

WILLIAM CREECH, P.

AMICUS, *if possible, shall have a place in our next.*

Several Essays, &c. are delayed for want of room.

ADVERTISEMENTS *delayed this night will appear on Monday.*

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 9. Fortune, Gilkison, from Dublin, with goods.
Polly, Iver, from Belfast, with ditto.
10. Peggy, Aitken, from Belfast, with ditto.
13. Mary, Millar, from Dublin, with ditto.
Jean, M'Arthur, from ditto, with ditto.
Grizie, Rattle, from Dumfries, with timber.
Elizabeth, Calander, from the Highlands, with herrings.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 13.

Wheat	25s.	6d.	22s.	0d.	22s.	6d.
Barley,	23	0	21	0	23	0
Oats,	18.	6	17	6	17	6
Peafe,	19	0	18	0	17	0

No. 8. A quarter kind of oats at 20 s. and 17 s.

A CLOAK LOST.

THE Lady who carried off, by mistake, from the Charity Assembly, a black Mantle CLOAK, trimmed with broad plaited lace, will be so good as send it to Miss Hart milliner, Miln's Square.

HONEY.

JUST arrived from Dantzick, a parcel of FINE HONEY, in casks containing from 20 to 24 pints each: To be sold on reasonable terms by ANDERSON AND CUNDELL, at their warehouse, Leith.

Where Receipts may be had.

RIGA & PETERSBURGH PLANK, and PEARL & WEED ASHES.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Edin. Dec. 11, 1782.

THE Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, having taken into their serious consideration, how necessary it is on account of the present scarcity to have a proper stock of Meal, that the same may be sold out to the industrious poor at a reduced price, had applied their attention for some time past in purchasing meal and oats for this purpose, and are resolved still to purchase meal and oats from foreign parts, for the supply of the Edinburgh Market, and relief of the poor;—but, as this intention cannot be carried into execution without the aid of a voluntary contribution, this is therefore to give notice to all such as are willing to promote this good design, that the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened on Monday next the 16th day of December current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to receive such voluntary contributions for the purposes above mentioned; and will continue to be opened every day thereafter (Sundays excepted) from eleven o'clock forenoon to two afternoon, to Saturday the 28th day of December current, inclusive.

The purpose of this plan is of a double nature. It is the intention of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, when they shall be informed that there is a scanty supply of meal in the market of Edinburgh, to deliver out from the City's granaries such a quantity as may be necessary for the weekly demand, to be sold at the current price; and to furnish meal to the industrious working part of the inhabitants at such a reduced price, as can come within the compass of their labour. With this last view, the Magistrates have been at pains to procure lists, to be made up by the ministers and sessions of each parish in the city, of such poor families as, in their opinion, cannot subsist by their labour without some help. To such families a certain quantity of meal will be sold weekly at a reduced price, under the direction of a committee from the Council, and other societies within the city.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates are also resolved to put the law rigorously in execution against stranger vagrant poor; by which means, and by a similar degree of attention on the part of the Managers of the West Kirk and Canongate Poor-houses, it is to be hoped, that those who are really entitled to the city's charity will be properly provided, during this season of scarcity and high prices.

As the benefit to be derived from this scheme will greatly depend on its being speedily carried into execution, it is hoped those well-disposed persons, who wish to encourage it, will send their contributions as early as possible.

Society for Relief of the Industrious Poor in and about the City of Edinburgh.

EARL of LEVEN President.

A Meeting of the Committee of this Society was lately held, to take into consideration the situation of those labourers who, at this time of universal scarcity, are, from distress, or the inclemency of the season, laid aside from work. Some reasons were then urged against the Society's opening this winter, on which the Committee wish to have the opinion of a general meeting. They therefore request the attendance of those who have been, or may incline to be contributers to the support of this institution, at a general meeting in the Society-Hall, Warriston's Close, on Monday next the 16th of December, at seven o'clock in the evening.

This Day is published,

By J. and E. BALFOUR,

NUMBER I. Price Five Shillings,

A SYSTEM OF VEGETABLES,

According to their

CLASSES, ORDERS,
GENERA, SPECIES,

WITH THEIR

CHARACTERS AND DIFFERENCES.

Translated from the Thirteenth Edition (*as published by Dr Murray*) of the

SYSTEMA VEGETABILIUM

Of the late Professor LINNÆUS,

And from the

SUPPLEMENTA PLANTARUM

Of the present Professor LINNÆUS.

BY A BOTANNICAL SOCIETY AT LITCHFIELD.

At the above shop may be had, gratis,

A CATALOGUE of a large collection of French and some Italian Books.—The books are marked extremely low.—It is requested of Gentlemen in the country, that they desire their carriers to call for catalogues, and their orders shall be punctually obeyed.

By order of the

COLONEL,—LIEUTENANT COLONEL,—and GENTLEMEN OF THE

EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND,

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of December, in the

ASSEMBLY HALL,

For the Benefit of the MUSIC belonging to the

Edinburgh Defensive Band,

Will be performed,

A CONCERT.

ACT I.

OVERTURE VANMALDIRE, in which is introduced the favourite Air, *The Highland Laddie.*

SONG——Signora CORRI.

SOLO on the German Flute——Mr MUSCHET.

SCOTS SONG——Mr PUPPO.

ACT II.

SOLO VIOLINCELLO——Mr SCHETKY.

SONG, "The Soldier tir'd of Wars Alarms," Signora CORRI.

BORGIES SOLO CONCERTO VIOLIN—Mr REINAGLE,

With the favourite RONDEAU,

ACT III.

SONG——Signora CORRI.

The favourite Glee, *How merrily we live that Soldiers be!*

The whole to conclude with

HANDEL'S GRAND CORONATION ANTHEM,

With Kettle Drums and Trumpets.

After the CONCERT there will be

A BALL.

To begin at half an hour past six o'clock in the evening.

TICKETS, price Three Shillings, to be had at MR COULTER's, Hosier, at the Cross, and at the Music Shops.

WHEREAS Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Napier did, 30 January 1781, execute an Inhibition against his present Wife, as the legal method of preventing any person from giving her credit without his knowledge and concurrence; but notwithstanding said Inhibition, she has obtained credit from several people, to the great detriment of him and his family, he having been, for some time past, harrassed with law-suits for accompts so contracted by her: He therefore requests, that no person will give her further credit without his consent. And he gives this public notice, that none may plead ignorance, that he is determined not to pay any accompts so contracted by her.

New Town, Edinburgh, December 14. 1782. MARK NAPIER.

Not to be repeated.

IT is requested, that all those to whom the Honourable GEORGE MACKAY of Reay deceased was indebted at the time of his death, will lodge a note of their claims, and of the vouchers thereof, with George Mackay, Esq; of Bighouse, by Thurso, or with David Erskine clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

THE roup of the TENEMENTS, AREA, and WASTE GROUND, in Dunbar's Close, Canongate, which belonged to John Clark, and possessed by James M'Lachlane, Mrs M'Hattie, and others, as in a former advertisement, is to be held in the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next, the 18th current, betwixt the hours of three and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time.

Mr Dunbar depute clerk of Session, or Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to particulars.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of CHARLES INNES, late merchant in Edinburgh, are desired to meet, by themselves, or doers authorised to act for them, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Friday the 7th day of December current, at one o'clock afternoon.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN CAMERON, Late Merchant in Glenelg.

THE said JOHN CAMERON's affairs, through various losses, having become deranged in the end of the year 1781, he applied for, and obtained a sequestration of his personal estate, to save undue preferences, but the Creditors being scattered, and at a great distance, did not meet, though required to recommend a factor to the Court.—They are therefore hereby required to meet by themselves or their doers in the house of John Edies vintner in Inverness, otherwise called the New Inn, upon January 1st next, at ten o'clock forenoon, in order to recommend a factor on said sequestrate personal estate, to prevent the same lying entirely lost, by further delay.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ROBERT MAXWELL of Cargen.

AS the Price of the Estate of Cargen is payable, and will fall to be divided at Whitsunday next, the creditors are requested immediately to produce their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, in the hands of Mr Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or William Campbell writer to the signet, so as the scheme of division may be prepared.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THESE two NEW HOUSES, on west side of St John's Street. They are substantially and elegantly finished, and of the same dimensions as the houses on the opposite side of the street, belonging to the Earl of Dalhousie and Mr Wemyss of Wemyss. Each of the houses are accommodated with a well of excellent spring water.

For further particulars apply to John Anderson writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of December 1782, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; late of Saintford, and his creditors,

The PARK and GARDEN lying near the

village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchinleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth, and of the adjacent coasts on both sides, in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres. It holds feu of the Trinity House of Leith, for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths; is presently let at 31l. 7s. 6d. Sterling; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, the price is reduced to 300l. Sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the said James Auchinleck; and the articles of roup and title-deeds are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers may apply.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December curt. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEW-

LANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be considered upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, viz.

1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately possessed by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upset-price of 300 l.

2. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Robert Pitcairn, at the upset-price of 100 l.

3. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Mr Cruickshank, at the upset-price of 160 l.

N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be first exposed together at the upset-price of 525 l.

4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new Land fronting the street, being the first flat above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, presently occupied as the house and window tax office. Upset-price 180 l.

5. The Lodging, being the second storey of said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Macewen. Upset price 320 l.

N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the west of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.

6. The Lodging, being the third storey of the said new land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Alexander Pitcairn. Upset price 110 l.

7. The Lodging, being the fourth storey of the said new land, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, presently possessed by Mr Brown. Upset price 144 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 27th day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That Large STONE TENEMENT at the back of the Meuse Well, Grass-market, fronting the street, as the same is presently possessed by Mr Gilmor rope-maker, and others.

The progress of writs, and articles of roup, are in the hands of Archibald Gibson writer to the signet; to whom any person inclining to conclude a private bargain, may apply previous to the day of sale.

NEUTRAL SHIP for MADEIRA, St KITTS & NEVIS.

LA IMMACULATA CONCEPTION St ANIELLO,

PAOLO BALSAMO Commander.

FOR CORK AND St LUCIA,

THE ALBION,

JOHN ROBERTSON, Master.

BOTH Ships are now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail in all this month.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston and Company, in Glasgow, who just now want the following tradesmen for Jamaica:—A Complete Blacksmith, who understands something of the Coppersmith, Founder, and Plumber Business;—a Good Wheel-Wright, who understands making carriages and carts;—a Good House-Carpenter;—a Cooper;—Two Masons and Stone-cutters;—a Gardener;—and a Ploughman or Farmer, used to attend cattle.

A HOUSE AND WRIGHT's SHOP TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 18th day of December, at six o'clock afternoon,

A Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering both from the Horse Wynd and Cowgate, consisting of seven rooms and a kitchen, with a small area before the House, as lately possessed by Dr Buchan, and now by Colonel Edmondstone; with a small house at the back thereof, presently possessed by Mr Kinnaird, as an elaboratory.

ALSO,

A WRIGHT's SHOP, entering from the Horse Wynd, with a Wood Yard, as presently possessed by Mr Matthie. The shop may be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale.

The House will be shown on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

The premises to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the upset-price of 500 l. or in two lots, the house at 300 l. and the shop and yard at 200 l. as purchasers shall incline.

For particulars apply to Robert Playfair, writer, Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

For the encouragement of purchasers, and to insure a roup, the upset sums are put down much below the value.

The following GREAT TENEMENT of LAND, called CAMPBELL'S LAND, lying in the Canongate of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the High Street, opposite to Lady Milton's lodging, in the following lots, all well lighted.

I. The Ground Storey, consisting of a large parlour, another ditto or bed-room, with bed-closet, servants room, common cellar, two wine cellars with catacombs, laundry and coal cellar within the house; the two last with separate entries.

The Storey above, communicating by a stair from within, consists of six handsome rooms, kitchen, and servants rooms, closets, larder and pantry; all which were some time possessed by the late Robert Gardiner, Esq; the proprietor, afterwards by Sir James Riddell, and now by Doctor Christie. Upset price 400 l. Sterling.

II. The Second Storey of the said tenement, presently possessed by Mrs Murray, and insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and premium paid up, consisting of five genteel rooms, kitchen, servants rooms, and cellar. Upset price 250 l. Sterling.

III. The Third Storey of the said tenement, lately possessed by Mr Newton, consisting of four genteel rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars. Upset price 150 l. Sterling.

IV. The Fourth, or Uppermost Storey, presently possessed by Mr Paterson advocate, consisting of six genteel rooms, closets, kitchen, garret, and cellar. Upset price 130 l. Sterling.

There are in the close two stables, with four stalls each; hay-lofts, and two coach-houses: another stable with three stalls and hay-loft; also another stable for six stalls and hay-loft, which will be sold separately or with the lodgings. The upset prices will be very moderate.

As also the following other SUBJECTS, lying in the burgh of Linlithgow, opposite to the cross, and where there are good markets, viz.

I. That large, elegant, and commodious Lodging, with the offices and gardens, now converted into pleasure ground, and sloping banks and walks, some time possessed by James Glen, Esq; of Longcroft, consisting of the following conveniencies, viz.

First Floor, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and servants rooms, or lobby, with a fire place; parlour with a large press in it, laundry, and cellar.

Second Floor, large lobby, dining-room about 31 feet long and about 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, elegantly finished, with a large bow window in the west end of it, and above the same two bed rooms and a closet. These command an agreeable view of the loch and country to the west and north; and on the same floor with the dining-room, a drawing-room and a bed-room, (each with large presses) and a dressing closet with a fire place.

Third Floor, two bed-rooms, a dressing closet with a fire place, two rooms for servants; and above the same other two rooms and closets.

The above Subjects are pleasantly and delightfully situated, having easy communication with the Lord, Peel, and royal palace of Linlithgow; are within twelve miles of the city of Edinburgh, by a good turnpike road, and fit to accommodate a large and genteel family. Upset price, L. 400 Sterling.

II. That TENEMENT lying in the said burgh of Linlithgow, at a small distance from the said great lodging, with the stables, cellar, and garden, as presently possessed by John Inglis, officer of excise, and Thomas Currie, vintner, excepting the undermost half of the said garden, a little stable, and a space of ground for a midden-stead thereto, already sold. Upset price L. 163 Sterling.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup may be seen in the hands of Allan Clarke, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Thomas Cockburne, writer to the signet, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

And such of the creditors of Humphrey Bland Gairdner, as have not yet lodged notes of their claims, and of the vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, with the said Thomas Cockburne, or Allan Clarke, are requested to do the same without delay.

SUNDRY FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence immediately, or at the separation of this crop from the ground, viz.

I. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 70 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fenceable for sheep, and which, for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. These lands will be let either jointly or separately in tillage or as grass farms.

II. The grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURES consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

III. The Farm of SHIELS of CAPELAW, with its mail garden, or orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

IV. The Work or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, Houses, Dying Copper, &c. lately possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence immediately.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and shire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh,

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 123 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by sunk fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike-road southwards to Dolphington-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, i. e. from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt or sperling fishery in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose, and the coal, will be shown by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr Melvill at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchelson, jun. Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms and coal.

SILK GAUZE MANUFACTORY.

JAMES BEATSON, and Co. Silk Gauze Manufacturers, Potter-row, Edinburgh, take this opportunity of thanking the Public, and their friends for their past favours, and hope their diligence and attention to business will secure the continuance of their future custom.

They have presently on hand an elegant assortment of Gauzes, all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they are selling on the very lowest terms, in wholesale and retail.

As they shall ever study to have by them a great variety of Gauzes suited to the seasons, they flatter themselves, that the superior quality of their goods, and the reasonableness of their terms, will give entire satisfaction to all their employers.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully and speedily executed.

Lands and Coal in Mid-Lothian to Sell.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Friday the 20th day of December 1782, at six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and estate of MONKTOWN, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and shire of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duty of the lands of Castlesteads, and the Coal (whereof there are many seams of an excellent quality) in both the lands of Monktown and Castlesteads. There is a convenient mansion-house on the lands, situate in a most pleasant country six measured miles from Edinburgh, two from Dalkeith, and two from Musselburgh. The leases being expired, the purchaser may have immediate possession. The present yearly rent is upwards of 400 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal, for which the proprietor formerly drew 300 l. per annum. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 765 l. 10 s. 2 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the signet. Any person inclining a private bargain before the day of sale, may commune with James Colquhoun, Esq; one of the principal clerks of session, or the said Alexander M'Kenzie.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

The House and Lands of POWDERHALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St Cuthberts, and shire of Edinburgh.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Leith, contain about sixteen Scots acres of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed and divided into several different fields, surrounded with thriving and beautiful strips of planting. The pleasure ground is laid out with great taste, and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The house stands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh; and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms and two large lofts or closets in the garret storey. The dining-room in the second storey is about 26 feet by 17, and the parlour in the first storey is about 16 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete set of offices, containing stable for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, milk-house, washing-house, and large laundry, with two servants rooms, and several other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well plentifully supplied; and at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road, there is a good gardener's house of two apartments.

As also, the House called BEAVERHALL, built upon the said lands, consisting of five rooms and a bed-closet, with a fire-place, besides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the House is a large building, with a number of apartments formerly made use of as a hat-manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said Lands hold of the Governors of Herriot's Hospital, in payment of an yearly feu-duty, of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole of the above subjects will be exposed at the upset-price of 1400 l. Sterling.

The House at Powderhall may be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock. William Knox gardener at Powderhall will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton, clerk to the signet.

LANDS OF ADAMTOUN.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ADAMTOUN, an

Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called SANQUHAR BOGUE, lying in the parishes of Monkton and Prestwick, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

As also, The SUPERIORITY of Goldring, Crookside, Hillhouse, Sydykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The lands hold of the Crown, are of a very rich quality, lie exceedingly compact, and are properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly value of the estate (valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate) is about 421 l. sterling.

On the estate there are 40 acres natural wood, (not included in the above rental) which will soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed round a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Ilsa; and, at a small distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the estate will be exposed at the upset price of 8000 l. sterling.

The progress of writs to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom those intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th February 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS after-mentioned, either together or in the Lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be had at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Dumfries, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The tiends are valued, and a decreet of sale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells may be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The tiends are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the bounds of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 11 l. 5 s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CAPELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Mure accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover-street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows; viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.